**2020年百色市普通高中秋季学期期末考试试卷  
高二英语**

**（考试时间**：120**分钟；满分**：150**分）**

注意事项：

1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的班级、姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡指定位置上.

2.本试卷分为选择题和非选择题两部分.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答 题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑.如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标 回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3.考试结束后，只交答题卡，试卷自行保存.

**第一部分 听力**（共两节，满分30分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转 涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共5小题，每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳 选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅 读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如：How much is the shirt ?

A.£ 19.15. B.£9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. What can the two speakers hear?

A. The sound of the rain.

B. The shaking of the window.

C. The shaking of the building.

2. What does the woman usually do on Saturday morning?

A. She works. B. She sleeps late. C. She does exercise.

3. What do we know about the girl?

A. She feels mixed-up about life.

B. She can't find her CD.

C. She doesn't get on well with her mother.

4. What will the man do today?

A. Work in the garden. B. Buy some flowers. C. Play football.

5. Which is the man's favorite season?

A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Winter.

第二节

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项 中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后， 各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第6和第7两个小题。

6. What did the man's wife do yesterday?

A. She went to work. B. She stayed at home. C. She did some shopping.

7. What did the woman ask the man to do?

A. Take care of her cat. B. Help her with her baby. C. Go outing with her.

听下面一段对话，回答第8和第9两个小题。

8. Where are the two speakers?

A. At an airport. B. At a hotel. C. In a shop.

9. Where are the woman's suitcases?

***A.*** On the left. B. In the middle. C. On the right.

听下面一段对话，回答第10至第12三个小题。

10. What is the woman's problem?

A. Inactive in social activities.

B. Too shy to speak English.

C. Not easy-going enough.

11. What can we learn about the woman?

A. She's afraid of making mistakes.

B. She's learned English for two years.

C. She'11 stay at home on Sunday morning.

12. What is the man trying to do?

A. Teach the woman some English.

B. Get the woman's permission to go out.

C. Encourage the woman to speak English.

听下面一段对话，回答第13至第16四个小题。

13. What does the woman often do in her free time?

A. Watch films. B. Go camping. C. Visit beautiful places.

14. What does the man think of his camping trip in the Boundary Waters?

A. Boring. B. Excellent. C. Just so-so.

15. What do the two speakers both like to do?

A. Watch movies. B. Go camping. C. Take photos.

16. What are the two speakers going to do this weekend?

A. Visit the art gallery. B. Take some pictures. C. Hold a photo exhibition.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20四个小题。

17. What kind of tools do westerners use when they are eating?

A. Chopsticks. B. A knife and fork. C. Only a spoon.

18. How much food would westerners offer?

A. The amount people can just manage.

B. The amount people can't manage.

C. The amount less than what people can manage.

19. How do Chinese hosts and hostesses show their friendliness?

A. By saying "Help yourself'.

B. By persuading the guests to eat more.

C. By offering quite a number of alternatives.

20. What differences between Chinese and Westerners is the passage mainly about?

A. Differences in ways to communicate.

B. Differences in food culture.

C. Differences in ways of eating.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分**40**分）**

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上 将该项涂黑。

A

What goes up must come down, right? Well, try doing an experiment with a cup of water that stays inside the glass when held upside down. You'll need the help of some cardboard（硬纸板）and a little bit of air pressure（压力）.

**What you'll need:**

♦A glass filled right to the top with water

♦A piece of cardboard

***Instructions:***

♦Put the cardboard over the mouth of the glass, making sure that no air bubbles（气泡）enter the glass as you hold onto the cardboard.

♦Turn the glass upside down （over a sink or outside until you get good）.

♦Take away your hand holding the cardboard.

**What’s happening?**

If all goes to the plan, then the cardboard and water should stay put. Even though the cup of water is upside down, the water stays in place, defying（忽视;不服从）gravity（重力）！ So why is this happening? With no air inside the glass, the air pressure from outside the glass is greater than the pressure of the water inside the glass. The extra air pressure manages to hold the cardboard in place, keeping you dry and your water staying where it should be, inside the glass.

21. What kind of experiment is the passage about?

A. A physics experiment. B. A chemistry experiment.

C. A biology experiment. D. A language experiment.

22. What is the first step to do the experiment?

A. Turn the glass upside down.

B. Take your hand away from the glass.

C. Put the cardboard over the mouth of the glass.

D. Make sure that there are no air bubbles in the glass.

23. What may happen if you take away your hand holding the cardboard?

A. The water pours out of the glass. B. The glass breaks into pieces.

C. The water still stays in the glass. D. The glass has less water.

B

This is a tale of two friends — one is blind, the other has no arms. On their own, the two are “disabled”. But together, they are a powerful team that has changed part of their village in North China's Hebei Province into a rich, green forest. Meet Jia Haixia and Jia Wenqi!

Their story began in 2000, when Haixia, who was already blind in his left eye, lost his right one after an accident. Wengi lost his arms in an accident when he was just three. Neither could find a job and earn money, so the two decided to team up. They rented some poor land and began to plant trees. In return, the local officials paid them a small fee. Their forest now has over 10, 000 trees, hundreds of birds and many other wild animals. In addition, it saves the village from river flooding during the rainy season. When the friends work together, they focus on their strengths not their disabilities.

Their day begins at 7 a.m. when Wenqi carries Haixia across the river to get to their worksite. Since they cannot afford to buy young trees to plant, the two use branches from existing trees. Haixia climbs to the tree-top and with Wenqi's direction selects the perfect branch. He then digs a hole and carefully plants it. Finally Wengi waters the area.

Though hard-working, the men don't make much money. Anyway, they depend on themselves. Wengi says proudly, "We stand on our own feet so the fruits of our work taste sweeter.”

Neither Haixia nor Wenqi cares about money. After they team up, they already have everything they need — a perfect pair of eyes, two strong hands, and the best friendship in the world.

24. Why did Haixia and Wenqi start working together?

A. Haixia needed someone to help him.

B. They both needed a way to make a living.

C. They wanted to improve the environment.

D. They were required to do so by local officials.

25. Haixia and Wenqi's forest has helped the village by.

A. stopping floods in the rainy season B. increasing the number of tourists

C. making the villagers richer D. providing more farmland

26. In Paragraph 4, when Wenqi says “We stand on our own feet, so the fruits of our work taste sweeter.5,, he means that.

A. they hope to make the forest even better

B. the fruits from their trees are very sweet

C. they are proud not to depend on others

D. they are able to do any difficult work

27. What can we learn from this story?

A. Never give up and you will succeed.

B. We should help the disabled to work.

C. Try your best when facing difficulties.

D. We can achieve more with teamwork.

**C**

There are many things that we can do in our own ways which will help save the environment. What are some of these ways to save the environment? Let’s take a look at a list of them.

There won't be enough water before we need to fight for clean and fresh water. That is why saving water and preventing water pollution becomes very important. Keep simple things in mind like turning off the tap when you are brushing teeth. Don't often take a shower. Don't pour oil into the drains. Don't throw rubbish into the river.

Save paper to save trees. Make sure that you use both sides of paper before throwing it away. If you can, try not to use paper as possible as you can and do not forget to recycle paper. Also, using cloth bags instead of paper bags can save much Paper. This is one of the best ways to save our environment.

Recycling is important. It makes sure that the environment is not more polluted. Recycling does not simply include recycling paper, but things like plastic, metal and office supplies like pens, ink and more. This makes sure that they are changed into material that is reusable and also puts less pressure on the environment.

What are the ways to save energy? Turn off the lights and computers before you leave. Use cold water instead of hot water to wash clothes, use the stairs instead of the lift and keep the air conditioner on moderate setting（设置）to save energy.

In a word, try our best to do something to save our environment, and we will do something helpful to save ourselves.

28. What docs the second paragraph mainly talk about?

A. Saving water. B. Saving paper.

C. Recycling. D. Planting trees.

29. How can we save trees according to the passage?

A. By saving water. B. By using less paper.

C. By saving energy. D. By planting trees.

30. The reason why recycling is important mainly because:

A. it can save some money B. there are many old things

C. it helps us keep healthy D. it can save our environment

31. The underlined word "moderate “ means "

A. high wind B. high temperature C. proper D. open

D

To answer a suit（诉讼）against its “no outside food and drink,, policy, Shanghai Disneyland said on Monday that the policy is similar to that of many other theme parks across China and that guests are welcome to enjoy their own food and drink outside the park.

The suit was brought by a law school student in Shanghai. She was told by park workers to either throw away the snacks she had brought in her backpack or finish them. In order to get into the park, she gave up the snacks, which were worth 46.3 yuan. What's more, she failed to call the police and the municipal（市政的）official complaint hotlines.

The student, surnamed Wang, was a junior from East China University of Political Science and Law. She made the trip to the park in late January and brought the case（案件）to the People's Court（法院）of Pudong New Area where the theme park is located. She called for the park's rule to be changed and for the park to pay for her loss. The case was heard on April 23 and the decision is pending（待定）.

Since a number of Chinese media reported the case over the weekend, the case has caused lots of discussions. They wonder whether it is reasonable for the world's second largest Walt Disney park not to allow visitors to bring their own food. Most agree that the food and drinks sold in the park are too expensive, making the purpose of making money behind the policy appear too proud.

This is not the first time that Shanghai Disneyland has got sued（起诉）over the policy. In June 2018, a lawyer from Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, tried to take the theme park to court by the same reason. But the court turned down his appeal.

32. What did Shanghai Disneyland think of its policy?

***A.*** Strict. B. Common. C. Wrong. D. Famous.

33. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that .

A. the student had to give up her snack

B. the police answered the students call

C. the student got into the park, with the snacks

D. the government hotline answered the call

34. The Walt Disney park stops visitors from bringing their own food mainly because of

A. the park's safety B. visitors' health

C. making money D. playing games

35. This passage may be found in the section of "" in a newspaper.

A. Fun B. Culture C. Sports D. News

第二节 （共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

There is no such thing as a “bad memory", and everyone can improve their memory, as long as you are not suffering from memory loss as medical condition. 36 .

Stop thinking that you have a “bad memory". Too many people get stuck here and convince themselves their memory is bad so what they need to remember just slip out of their minds for some reason. What should you do? 37 And remove those negative thoughts and promise to improve your memory.

Use association （联想）to remember facts. 38 For example, if you have a hard time remembering that JFK was the president involved in the Bay of Pigs Invasion, just picture the handsome president swimming in an ocean surrounded by happy pigs.

Involve multiple（多种的）senses. You can stimulate （刺激）more parts of your brain by using as many senses as possible when memorizing information. 39 ,your ability to arouse your memory will increase. For example, the process of writing information by hand stimulates your brain and makes it easier to remember the information later.

40 By developing new mental skills — especially complex ones such as learning a new language or learning to play a new musical instrument — and exercising your brain with puzzles and games, you can keep your brain active and improve its physiological function.

A. Give yourself some time to form a memory.

B. When a larger part of your brain is active

C. You can create a picture in your mind to help you remember a word or an image.

D. Convince yourself that you do have a good memory that will improve.

E. This concrete image in your mind will help you link the president with this event.

F. Exercise your brain as often as possible.

G. If you want to improve your memory, there are a number of things you can do.

**第三部分 英语知识运用**（共两节，满分45分） 第一节（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的 最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A year ago. when my siblings （兄弟姐妹）and I left home, my parents moved to the other side of the country. They had built a beautiful house and they love their new and pleasant 41 . My dad still works, but mum 42 early last year and is now 43 and becoming increasingly unhappy and 44 . She has tried joining clubs, 45 people and integrating （融入群体）into her new community but without any luck.

She still knows no one despite her best 46 . The area they have moved to is closed and 47 to strangers. She is many miles from her old friends and family, 48 all day, every day with only pets for company. She is very intelligent, artistic, loyal and funny — a truly amazing person. She has always had lovely friends and been 49 and busy. It is breaking my heart to watch her 50 loneliness and so many knock-backs （挫折）.

Recently, when I chat to her, I have noticed her low 51 — she jokes that she feels as if she is 52 a bit of craziness from the quiet and 53 . After many years of working and 54 a family, she should be finally free to enjoy herself\_55 , my siblings and I do not live nearby so we cannot visit her frequently — we all keep in contact with her by phone. My dad doesn't understand her 56 as he is out at work all day. He is busy with his job and cannot understand how she can be so unhappy when living in such a beautiful place and without the 57 of work. He doesn't know how he can 58 things and feels guilty and sad for how she feels. It has got so bad that they are 59 moving again to a different area. Of course, I am in favor of that.

Friendship and 60 are far more important than a fancy house.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. scenery | B. atmosphere | C. surroundings | D. attraction |
| 42. A. rejected | B. retired | C. returned | D. removed |
| 43. A. struggling | B. defeating | C. seeking | D. attempting |
| 44. A. available | B. satisfied | C. painful | D. lonely |
| 45. A. recognizing | B. meeting | C. blaming | D. tracking |
| ***46.*** A. comments | B. regards | C. pains | D. efforts |
| 47. A. optimistic | B. unfriendly | C. dishonest | D. cautious |
| 48. A. sleepy | B. lost | C. stuck | D. addicted |
| 49. A. happy | B. messy | C. aggressive | D. graceful |
| 50. A. predict | B. guarantee | C. tolerate | D. solve |
| 51. A. attitude | B. mood | C. character | D. experience |
| 52. A. making up | B. appealing to | C. going through | D. applying for |
| 53. A. loneliness | B. loss | C. pressure | D. ambition |
| 54. A. educating | B. providing | C. guiding | D. supporting |
| 55. A. Unfortunately | B. Remarkably | C. Unbelievably | D. Eventually |
| 56. A. attention | B. description | C. reputation | D. situation |
| 57. A. pressure | B. enthusiasm | C. difficulty | D. hope |
| 58. A. observe | B. appreciate | C. change | D. challenge |
| 59. A. admitting | B. considering | C. enjoying | D. avoiding |
| 60. A. settlement | B. adjustment | C. embarrassment | D. enjoyment |

第二节(共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式.

What is happiness? When 61 (ask) about happiness, we usually think of something extraordinary, an absolute delight, which seems to get less as we get 62 (old).

For kids, happiness has a magical quality. Winning a race or getting a new bike is 63 (absolute) pleasant.

In the teenage years, 64 concept of happiness changes. Their happiness 65 (lie)

in such things as excitement, love and popularity, 66 leave a good impression on them during their youth. I can still recall the excitement when I 67 (invite) to dance with the most attractive boy at the school party.

In adulthood the things that bring deep joy 一 love, marriage, birth--- also bring 68 (responsible) and the risk of loss. For adults, happiness is complex. It depends 69 many aspects.

My definition for happiness is "the capacity for enjoyment". The more we can enjoy what we have, the happier we are. It is easy 70 (gain) the pleasure we get from the company of friends, the freedom to travel to anywhere we like, and even good health.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改10处，多者(从第11处起)不计分。

My hometown, the small village, are on Guangxi's border with Viet Nam. It's well known for a huge and deep spring pool calling Equan in Chinese Pinyin, or Goose Spring. The spring pool, with an ancient stone bridge and golden rice fields around it, had become a hot tourism spot what attracts tourists from home and abroad for sightseeing every year. The other day, I volunteered clean up the spot. I was collecting rubbish that when I saw some foreigners wandering around taking photos. I actively talked to us in English and recommended more tourist attraction in Baise. To my joy, the foreign visitors were impressed with my fluently English and praised my volunteer work.

**第二节书面表达（满分**25**分）**

**假定你是李华，你校加拿大籍外教**Miss Allen**上周末邀请你到她的住处参加了一次聚会活 动。请你给她写封邮件致谢。邮件内容包括：**

1.**表示感谢；**

2.赞赏主人（聚会活动，厨艺等）；

3.询问：寒假是否回国，以便春节期间邀请她到你家做客。

注意：

1.**词数**100**左右;**

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Miss Allen,

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. .

Yours,

Li Hua